REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,568.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,783 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Ratnagherry	18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	19	,, Nagapatam	30
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	22	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	23	,, Gopanlpore	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for Calicut or Tellicherry can be landed at Nawakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	29	,, Kuweit	11
,, Muscat	30	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas	June 1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 13th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'Neill, 1,069 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make the passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class	Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class	,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th May.

THE s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P. nominal, William Cooke, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALYPSO, 1,713 Tons, 250 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th May. This Steamer has good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 2 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month,		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

On SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 12th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (3,773 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 18th Instant.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
FIRST ,, SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 15th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Possenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ship "LEITH," 2,000 Tons, 200 H.P. nominal, J. Barnetson, Commander, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL about 20th May.

This Steamer has large airy SALOON and CABINS, and is admirably adapted for Passengers.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information. Plan of the Cabins can be seen in the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

"HARRISON LINE."

OUTWARD VOYAGE 28 DAYS.
(Including all Stoppages.)

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR," 2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR) will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 15th May.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East India Trade, and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 500,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 8
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL and COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property and Two Chawls situate at Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee Purmanundas Jivandas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Vizbookundas Hurjybhoy, Calliandas Nurotumdas, Monundundas Nurotumdas, and Kurundas Nurotumdas, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of November 1871.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and two chawls or ranges situate at Bombay on the Kalbadevie Road, on the west side thereof, by the name, style or title of Dagawaudee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 729, assessed under Nos. 59 and 60, and containing by admeasurement 3,145 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Purshotumjee, on or towards the north by the public street called Carvadee, and on or towards the south by the house of the late Raghoonath Bavajee.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the aforementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Astley, Esq., the same comprises handsome richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, and pickle frames, ice tankard, tea set, waiter, tea tray, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dinner table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, ottomans chiffoniers, whatnots, teapoys, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, hatstands, verandah couches, English iron and blackwood bedsteads, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, handsome carpet, plated and bronze, single and three-light hanging argand lamps, first-rate cromolithographs in gilt frames, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE.

A light comfortable and handsome Buggy in excellent order. Rs. 500.

A Light Park Phaeton, latest pattern and in capital order. Rs. 600.

An excellent Milch Buffaloe, Mrs. Bouncer, has been carefully fed and gives 10 seers of delicious milk every day. May be had a bargain.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHEGAUM COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Arthur Bunder, by order of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Mooljee and Co.

4 Full-pressed Bales Shegaum Cotton.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases White Stripe Doria.
10 ditto White Ground Prints.
20 ditto Kerosine Lamp Chimneys.
An Invoice of Handsome Water Filters of various sizes.
A Bay Australian Horse, 15-2, goes well in harness.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome single-seated Miniature Brougham, in good order by Holmes, and a Grey Gulf Arab Horse over 15 hands, age 8 years, believed to be quite sound.

A Tonga in good order with a pair of ponies and harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

A GREAT HIT.

Mr. & Mrs. JOHN L. HALL.

FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.

TUESDAY, 13TH MAY,

As they LEAVE for ENGLAND in the s.s. KILLARNEY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,

"IF EVER I CEASE TO LOVE."

ALSO, BY SPECIAL DESIRE,

THE CELEBRATED CAT DUET,

NEW SONGS AND DUETS, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit Three.....Rs. 10
Single..... Rs. 4 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Tickets may be had, and the Box Plan seen, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.'s, or at the Agents, WAVERLEY HOTEL, Esplanade.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND GOVERNOR!

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN LITTLETON SYMONS is authorised to SIGN OUR FIRM PER-PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1873.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Veterinary Surgeon GEORGE BLAKE, Artillery, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month of this date.

J. T. LEISHMAN, Major, R.A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 9th May 1873.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the GRAND ARSENAL, on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M., on account of Government, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE and REDUNDANT ORDNANCE STORES, consisting of Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead, &c.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not paid for and removed within three days.

CHARLES CLARKE, Lieut. Col.,
Acting Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE—The DIVIDEND of NINE PER CENT (equivalent to RUPEES FORTY-FIVE PER SHARE) declared at the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, will be PAID on and after the 14th May 1873, on production of Share Certificates, to Shareholders on the Registers at this date.

By Order,

GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 8th May 1873.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LANDED PER S.S. ASSYRIA,

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.
BURMAH LUNKAS.
BABINGTON do.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOUR.
DOLLY VARDEN.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

JUST RECEIVED PER VARIOUS STEAMERS,

A FRESH STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2,
NOBLE'S PRIME.

RECEIVED PER S. S. TRAVANCORE,

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

MANILLA CIGARS.

FORTIN.....No. 2.
CAVITES.....No. 2.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American frames if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, To Measure or for Immediate Use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—The genuine cool and absorbing.....Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A fresh supply ...	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC.—A strong useful Shirt, with Collars attached	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new Front, for Indian washing, best Irish Linen.....	28 0	31 8
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs.....Six	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK.—A delightful Texture, for this Season, neat Stripes.....Each	11 8	13 0
SILK and WOOL.—This is the best made thoroughly shrunk, new designs in plain or Fancy Colors.....Six	52 0	58 0
WOVE FLANNEL.—Thoroughly shrunk, best Saxony, Wool, plain or neat Stripes very soft .....Six	49 0	52 0
DRESS SHIRTS—Fancy Fronts .....From	7 8	8 8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND, VERY THIN TEXTURE, IN ALL COLOURS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 8
Best Single Blue Serge, a New Texture	27 0	31 8
Fancy Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	34 0
Fancy Angola Trousers .....from	11 0	12 8
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 0
The Best Materials	36 0	41 0
Frock Coats, West of England Cloth	45 0	50 0
Dress Suits ditto ditto	75 0	85 0
Extra quality, Silk Lined	85 0	95 0

BEST WASHING DRILLS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Fancy Striped Trousers	Six 30 0	34 0
Karkee or White ,,	,, 30 0	34 0

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

A Fresh supply of LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
NEW SHAPE FLAT TOP.	Tavistock	7 0	8 0
	Tamworth { Extra quality Blandford. { will not stain..	9 8	10 8
HIGH ROUND CROWNS NEW SHAPE.	"Oxford" Cork and Merino, very Light	6 8	7 8
	Chester, Brown or Grey	5 8	6 8
	Ryde, Half Stiff	6 8	7 8
	Napier	7 0	8 0
BEST WHITE HATS		8 8	9 8
BEST DRESS HATS		12 8	14 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best protection made 13 8 15 0
Extra quality, very stout 16 0 18 0
The Regulation White Helmet 14 8 16 0
Extra quality 16 0 18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear 8 8 10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers 3 8 4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades 3 8 4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible 5 0 6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat 3 0 4 0

BEST ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS, Double Feet and Heels.

PURE MERINO SOCKS, Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton .....Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. ..... ,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes ... ,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do. ,,	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes ,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain ,,	25 0	28 0
Best Balbrigan do. pure ,,	28 0	32 0
Knickbokers for Sportsmen .....Per pair.	4 12	5 8
Plain Mixtures (Greys) ... ...Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn ... ... ,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes ... ... ,,	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades; a thin comfortable Sock ... ... ,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen ,,	17 8	19 8
Bathing Drawers ,,	2 0	2 4

MOUFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Can receive on application Catalogues, with Patterns, &c., and when the Selection is left to ASQUITH & Co., the newest Goods, are always sent.

A REMITTANCE WITH ORDER SECURES THE CASH RATES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

FROM 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, TO

SASSOON HOUSE,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather: comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,, 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....	,, 2 12

All at per Pair. Net.

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Sure, First Lord, Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.....	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin.....	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats.....	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' —	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester.	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Fins, &c.	Rs. a.

SHIRTS.

Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Wool Cloth, each..	8 8
Badham's Spun Silk...	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, Pique Cloth, each..	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk.....	22 0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ...	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet.....	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 10TH MAY 1873.

In Sterling Exchange there has been to-day hardly any material change in rates, but the tendency is in favour of sellers of first class paper. In Government Securities there have been transactions at our quotations, and prices remain firm.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/8d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 5/32d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99⅝
Do. demand. 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand ... 100 1/16.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent.	104½ to 105
Four per cent.	103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loans (Debentures Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Circulars	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

RATES by Canal steamers to Liverpool are now 5 per cent. below those ruling for sailing ships, £2-11-3 to £2-12-6 having been accepted by some of the steamers, loading; but by sail rates are exceedingly firm at £2-18-9 to £3, although there has been less demand the last two days. For China large engagements have been made by steamers at Rs. 20-0-0 per ton, and the P. & O. Company are despatching the steamer Surat as an extra steamer.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
	Iron Shipsmeasurement	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Liverpool	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bills	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. nomi.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Ven ce		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Ships ,,	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG demand for Colaba Land Co., and National and Bank of Bombay shares at higher rates. Spinning shares closed advancing. Press shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	724½
10,000	500	10%	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	250
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
43,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	110
32,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	119
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	21	3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock
.....	£20	10	9·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	4	8·10	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£15	19	6·5	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co
661	1,250	all	80p.c.	Alexandra Spinning
504	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.
100	5,500	all		Bombay
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all		Disurnmeey Spinning
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills
2,501	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's
90	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental
600	2,500	2,000	116p.c.	Royal
200	1,000	all		Secunderabas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
100	5·0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	260
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,495
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	385
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	2,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,000
250	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	6,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Fremel Press Co	725
200	5,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
270	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	642½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Samson's Press Co	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	450
180	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
158	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed unchanged. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 10th instant:—

1,500	pieces	Grey Shirtings		40	in.	39	yds.	7	lbs. at Rs.	4 13 0
800	,,	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,,	8½	,, at ,,	5 13 0
993	,,	,,	,,	45	,,	39	,,	9	,, at ,,	6 7 0
1,500	,,	,,	Madapollams	32	,,	24	,,	3	,, at ,,	2 2 6
450	pairs	,,	Dhoties	45	,,	10	,,		at ,,	1 12 0
450	,,	,,	,,	45	,,	10	,,		at ,,	1 14 0

COTTON.

The market on Saturday closed steady, with a good demand for all descriptions of Dhollerah at lower rates. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 185	to Rs.	188
,, Akola	at ,, 195	to ,,	198
,, Broach M.G.	at ,, 210	to ,,	223
,, Hinguughaut	at ,, 215	to ,,	220
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur	at ,, 192	to ,,	198
,, Sawgiuned	at ,, 205	to ,,	207
,, Compta and Vingorla	at ,, 168	to ,,	172

The following purchases have taken place on Saturday:—

300	candies	New Dholleras & Bhow. 15 days	at Rs.	191
100	,,	,, Bhownuggur Ready	at ,,	183 to 186
100	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	192 to 194
50	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	192
100	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	194
150	,,	,, Mowa	,, at ,,	195 to 196
28	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	198
80	,,	,, Veerumgaum	,, at ,,	182
100	,,	,, Wadwan W.S.	,, at ,,	181
100	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	184 to 185
25	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	186½
50	,,	,, Faizpoor	,, at ,,	188
50	,,	,, Cutch	,, at ,,	173 to 175
50	,,	,, Jodia W.S.	,, at ,,	167
50	,,	,, ,,	,, at ,,	173 to 175
100	,,	,, Kumanjo	,, at ,,	185

YARNS.

The market continues quiet without change in prices. The following sale has transpired:—

3,000 lbs. 4 Mule, No. 40 ... at 11¾ as. per lb.

CALCUTTA.—7TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 103-0.

4½ per cents. of 1870, at Rs 106-10.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 105-0.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 7.
	Alpine	Lender	Liverpool. Dec. 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Rustom (s)	Jourdine	Coast and Goa.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Calypso (s)	Grassi	Trieste, &c.
11	Sezanne	Descombe	Bordeaux via M. Coast

The ship Annot Lyle, Yeo, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Nubia, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May		
7	Walamo (s)	Calcutta.
	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

May		
7	Chaldea (s)	Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10th May, 4 P.M.—Steamer Ellora from Aden arrived at 2 P.M.

GALLE, 11th May, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 11th May, 3-30 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH MAY.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Potomac (s), 53 bundles iron bars, L. Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde (s), 50 cases window glasses, A. Gumputram; 14 cases wine, 57 cases brandy, and 12 cases candles, P. Manockjee Punthucky; 40 boxes candles, B. Shapoorjee; 31 cases champagne, the E. L. S. & F. Agency; 55 cases wine, C. A. Ross and Co.

Xantho (s), 10 cases yellow metal sheets, N. Soondercjee; 10 case window glasses, B. Sazba & Co.; 40 hgds. pale ale, P. S. Kharegat.

Mecca (s), 79 casks beer and 27 cases stout, P. Framjee & Co.; 110 boxes candles, B. Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 160 bales cotton, J. C. Bunhby & Co.

Tythonus, 150 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co.; 175 bales cotton, B. Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 400 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.

Walls Castle, 134 bales cotton, N. Soorchund; 25 bales wool, J. Punjoomull; 450 bundles nux vomica, P. Ranchoodass.

Peacemaker, 53 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 80 bales cotton, C. Ebram.

Duncraine, 600 bags linseed, S. Tyabjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 750 bales cotton, P. Cassels & Co.; 500 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.

Ashgrove, 240 cwts. horns, L. Khakey; 500 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co.; 325 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Killarney (s), 250 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co.; 93 packages linseed, C. Hcerjee; 130 bales cotton, N. Bhimjee.

Orchis (s), 100 bales cotton, B. Ambaidas.

Pomona (s), 47 bales cotton, S. S. Mahomed & Co.; 125 bales cotton, T. Topee; 200 bales cotton, P. Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, E. Lockmidas & Co.; 50 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co.; 5 bales cotton, M. Veerjee; 60 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co.; 30 bales wool, P. Purboodass; 56 bales cotton, R. Amerchund.

Chancellor (s), 470 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 101 bales wool, N. Khutow.

Bellona (s), 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. Scott and Co.

Xantho (s), 160 bales hemp, W. Nicol and Co.; 53 bales cotton K. Luckmidass and Co.; 30 bales cotton, M. Mayaram.

Strathclyde (s), 1,030 bags wheat, F. Scott and Co.: 50 bags linseed, R. Brothers.

Robert Kerr, 100 bales cotton, T. Welljee and Co.

Granite City, 200 bales cotton, E. Latham and Co.

Macedon, 150 bales cotton, G. Cotton and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Gardner Colby, 500 bales cotton, F. Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 1 box shawl, Sir C. Forbes and Co.; 2 cases M. of P., shells, P. Vizbhoocundass; 7 cases gum and 4 cases olibanum and 8 cases gum, E. Hasom.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nubia (s), 190 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 57 bags coffee, H. A. H. Talub.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys (s), 300 bales cotton, J. Siegfried and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 51 bales cotton, Bouneviaille and Sibille.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th May, 5-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 14 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th May, 10-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th May, 8-37 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Suez, 11th May, 9-53 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 10th May, 9 30 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 12 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 10th May, 3-50 P.M. Time in transit, 9 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th May is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 14	0 4
,, Galle	14 56	1 0
,, Madras	One in	0 15

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th May, 9 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

MANGALORE, 11th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

VINGORLA, 11th May, 5-40 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west high thermometer 92.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th May, 6-19 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th May, 8-35 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Jeypore.

Cook, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Kaira.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

MAY 10.

Day, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Service, on duty, to Simla.

Williams, Surgeon Major, 40th Regiment Bengal N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

MAY 11.

Riddell, Surgeon, Hydrabad Contingent, on duty, to Lingasagoor.

Curtis, Sub-Lieutenant, 43rd Light Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—

Noble, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Spence, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Infantry Hydrabad Contingent, on medical certificate.

Bondior, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough.

Armstrong, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 6.)

Messrs G L Morris and J I Minchin have been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service from the 15th May and 1st inst.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr T Pritchard, Depy Collr, Genl Duty, Salem, privilege leave for three months.

Surg Maj F G FitzGerald, M D, Surg of the 4th District, Presidency, for seven months.

Capt G E H Beauchamp, Ag Supt of the Central Jail at Cannanore, leave for one month.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Charles Gilbert Master, to be Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam, vice Mr J J Minchin, retired.

Mr Robertson John Melville, to be Collr and Mag and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam.

The above appointments to have effect from the 1st April 1873.

The Hon David Arbuthnott, to be Collr and Mag and Agent at Tanjore, vice Mr G L Morris, retired.

Mr William McQuhae, to be Collr and Mag of Madura.

Mr Jeremiah Garrett Horsfall, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collr and Mag of Nellore during the absence of Mr Vans Agnew on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Andrew John Stuart to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collr and Joint Mag of that District during the employment of Mr Horsfall on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Stewart Crole, to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of the Chingleput District during the employment of Mr W Nedrofts on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr James Dunning Baker Gribble, to be Head Assistant to the Collr and Mag of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collr and Joint Mag of that District during the absence of Mr Storr on leave, or until further orders.

The above appointments to have effect from the 15th May 1873.

Asst Surg Frederick Martin Richard to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Cannanore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following alterations of rank and promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Alterations of Rank.

Infantry—General List.

Capt T S Magan (Staff Corps), to have position from the 20th March 1873, vice Stoton, Cadre 3rd Mad Eur Regt, transferred to the half pay list.

Capt Robert Graham Briggs, to have rank from the 8th April 1873, vice Foord, 7th N I, retired.

Promotion.

Infantry General List.

Lt (Bt Capt) Henry Andrew Allan Prior to be Capt, in succession to Greene, Cadre 1st Madras Fusiliers, promoted. Dated 13th April 1873.

Brevet.

To be Captain.

Lt Wyndham Hughes Hallett, Madras S C. Dated 19th December 1872.

Lt Henry Whyte, Madras Infy. Dated 19th December 1872.

Lt George Chamberlain Cooper, Mad Infy. Dated 19th December 1872.

Lt Charles Edward Loraine Eastell, Mad Infy. Dated 20th December 1871.

Lt Frederick Edmond Spry, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th December 1872.

Lt Alexander John Shaw, Madras Infy. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Lt Frank James Fraser Monro, Madras Infy. Dated 20th Dec. 1872.

Lt Robert Greome Elphinstone Darympie, Mad S C. Dated 20th December 1872.

Lt Edward Pennycuick Maltby, Mad Infy. Dated 4th Jan 1873.

Maj (now Lt-Col in S C) George Brown Roberts, Mad S C, to be Lt-Col; Capt (now Maj in S C) Albert Seagrim, Ben S C, to be Maj, in succession to Lt-Genl G Farquharson, Ben Infy, deceased. Dated 17th Sept 1871.

Substantive promotions.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Maj Augustus Hall Cooke. Dated 11th Dec 1872.

Maj Robert Vernon Handyside. Dated 12th Dec 1871.

Maj William Oliver Swanston. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Maj Alexander Davidson Clay. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Maj William Henry Robinson Godfrey. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Maj Charles Metcalfe Hailes. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Maj Charles Doxat Clementson. Dated 28th Dec 1872.

Maj Albert Gashagan. Dated 28th Dec 1872.

Maj Coulson Frederick Joseph Skottowe. Dated 26th Dec 1872.

To be Majors.

Capt Archibald George Douglas Logan. Dated 12th Dec 1872.

Capt Sidney Herbert Williams. Dated 12th Dec 1872.

Capt John Lumsden. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Capt John Charles Hay. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

Capt John Hugh Edward Johnson. Dated 20th Dec 1872.

To be Captain.

Lt Colin Charles Campbell. Dated 22nd Dec 1872.

Madras Army.

Late 7th Light Cavalry.

Lt (Bt Capt) Willoughby Wallace Hooper to be Capt. Dated 27th Dec 1872.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lt (Bt Capt) Charles Hare Trotman to be Capt. Dated 13th Nov 1872.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 10.)

Lalla Mahabeer Pershad, Moonsiff of Nugoena, Moradabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Enayet Hossein Khan, Depy Collr of Bijnour, fifteen days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st March, 1873.

Mr A Macmillan, Asst Settlement Officer, Futtehpore, three months' privilege leave.

Mr C Grant, District and Sessions Judge, Banda, two months' privilege leave.

Dr J W Tyler, Civil Surg of Mynpoory, to officiate as Supt and Medical Officer of the Central and District Jails at Meerut.

Dr J R Jackson, Offg Civil Surg of Mynpoory, to be Supt of the Jail at that station.

From the 1st March, 1873, the date on which Mr C E Yeatman assumed charge of the Mynpoory District Police—

Mr A H Davis to officiate as Asst Dist Supt of Police, and to be posted to Meerut.

Mr W E Kinsey, Asst Mag and Collr, Bareilly, to be Asst Supt, Subordinate Judge, and Registrar of Dehra. Doon.

Dr J R Jackson, Offg Civil Surg, Allygurh, to officiate as Civil Surg, Mynpoory.

Mr F N Wright, Asst Settlement Officer of the 2nd grade, Cawnpore, to be Asst Settlement Officer of the 1st grade.

Mr A W Cruickshank, Asst Mag and Collr, from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

No 402E.—Leave of absence, on medical certificate, to Europe, for 12 months, is granted to Mr W Hall, Execution Engr, 1st grade, Meerut Provincial Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	May 12	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 23	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 19	...	4-30 P.M.	}	No after packet.
Australia	,, 18	...	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 12	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 12	...	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

	At P.M.		At 5½ P.M.
Monday	May 12	Friday	May 30
,,	,, 19	,,	June 6
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday May 19	,,	,, 16
Monday June 2	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday May 18	Saturday	June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873:—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday May 12	Monday May 19
,, June 6	,, June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. the service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England:—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday May 16 Friday May 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 17th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wardah, Kumsarra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhossawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, so far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, Southern Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sconr	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Rutlamwar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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persed; but the Ameer has forwarded instructions to the Chiefs of Laghman to send the priests to Cabul under arrest.

A NATIVE paper makes a curious request to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the appointment of native schoolmasters. Extraordinary enough it does not demand, "B. A.'s" or "M. A.'s. "Do not give us," it says, "for headmasters of Schools men who have succeeded in obtaining University honours, but are wanting in tact to impart instruction or to manage Schools properly."

THE case of Niaz Mahomed Khan came on Friday befor a Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Pearson, and Mr. Justice Jardine. A large number of spectators were present in the body of the Court, and the proceedings excited the utmost interest. The Court sat till nearly six o'clock, at which hour the arguments were concluded on both sides, but judgment was reserved.

THE students of the Hooghly College are just now employing themselves in writing to the newspapers accounts of what they consider the tyranny of the Principal. They say that he ordered a student out of the college because he thought he was smiling at him. The students all say that this particular student was not smiling, although, says one of them, "looking at his face from a little distance one may easily think him to be smiling."

AMONG the residents at Simla this year is (says a contemporary) the clever draughtsman, Mr. Landseer, a nephew of Sir Edwin's, and son of the distinguished engraver. Mr. Landseer has enriched his sketch-books in Cashmere and among the Himalayas, and may possibly be the fortunate man destined to bring home Indian life to the eyes and imaginations of the English people—the very task that within recent years has been done for Egyptian scenery and Syrian peasant life.

A SPECIAL notification, issued from Bombay Castle on Saturday, intimates that His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Special Envoy from Her Majesty the Queen to the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat, will embark from the Apollo Bunder, on board the steam ship Indus, to day at 5-30 P.M. A guard of honour, with band and colours, will be in attendance at the bunder, and a salute of fifteen guns will be fired on His Excellency's departure.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal is about to publish an English version of Badaoni's History by Captain J. Graham of Benares. This work consists of three parts. The first is a general history of the Mahomedan period from 970 to 1556 A.D.; the second contains a detailed account of Akbar's reign (41 years); and the third gives an excellent account of the literary activity of the 16th century. The Persian text was printed by the Society three years ago, and is now a text-book for the Cambridge Oriental Tripos.

THE following items of intelligence have come to hand from the Persian Gulf, under date the 3rd April. Various travellers from Lahsa report that Saood bin Fysul has taken Riadh and completely routed his brother Abdullah. It is also rumoured that Saood threatened to attack Fereck Pasha if he did not vacate the country; to this the Pasha replied that he was ready to encounter him. An impression, however, prevails that Saood will not attack the Turks in Lahsa so long as his brother is at large. A sudden attack of the Arabs on Kuteef is likewise anticipated. Communication between Lahsa and the coast is reported to be disturbed consequent on the dangerous condition of the roads.

IT is curious to notice how even good men may cheat themselves by sophistry: may wish a thing to be done by means which they do not object to if these are called by a particular word or set of words, but draw back if the means be spoken of in more plain terms. Thus the *Bombay Guardian* would like us to go to war against the Sultan of Zanzibar, but does not like to say so. An idea, however, occurs to it that if "war" be only called by a name less sweet, then it may conscientiously agree to war being used. And this is how our contemporary places before the public this little piece of sophistry:—"We are no advocates for war, *but a bomb or two thrown into the palace of the Sultan*, after full warning given, might be the means of saving a good many lives."

THE owners of the merchandise that was recently stolen from a khafila near the Hubb have preferred an application to the Commissioner in Sind to be reimbursed for their losses. Robbers on the Sind frontier seem to be becoming very bold and frequent, and no sooner do we hear of one depredation being committed than we hear of another. On the 1st May a party of twenty-two pilgrims started from Kurrachee for Hinglaj. They had barely crossed the Hubb when they were waylaid by a gang of twenty or twenty-five Angarias, who used their swords to such purpose that they wounded the pilgrims and stole all their money and possessions, even to the clothes on their back. It is believed also that they took three prisoners, since two men and a girl are missing. Information of the outrage has of course been given to the police, but that branch of the public service is so useless that the *Sind News* says "what advantage can possibly be derived from such a step we cannot divine."

THE *Englishman* mentions a matter of considerable interest to Civil Servants in the following paragraph:—"We hear that Mr. Herbert Cowell, late Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department, who had applied for leave of absence on medical certificate for one year, and was refused, on the ground that the interests of the public service did not admit of the leave being granted, it being impossible to procure the services of an efficient substitute on half the pay of the office, has memorialized the Secretary of State whether Government can decline to grant sick leave on such grounds. The subject is one of great importance to the whole body of the uncovenanted servants. The Government of India, to whom the matter had been referred, we understand, refused to interfere with the Lieutenant-Governor's discretion. Dr. Macnamara and the Medical Board of Examiners had strongly recommended the leave." We do not suppose that heads of Government would ever refuse sick leave to any servant really ill, but it is becoming a matter of pretty general belief that sick leave is greatly abused, and we may assume that in this particular case there was no particular necessity why Mr. Cowell should obtain the leave which he has now been twice refused.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, Captain N. Stewart, will sail to-day for England with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt. and Mr. Giles and 2 children.
C. L. W. C. Gosling, B.A.
Mrs. Williams and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Punnett and 3 children.
Mr. F. Carnegy.
Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and 2 children.
Mr. M. Heppel.
Mr. Tulloh Alli.
Khan Bahadoor Eusoof Alli.
Col. Barrow.
Mrs. Payne and 2 children.
Mr Playford Reynolds.
Mr. F. Beeden.
Mr and Mrs. Pickering and 5 children.
Mr. W. Mock.
Col. and Mrs. H. P. Holmes.
Mr. and Mrs W.C. Plowden.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker.
Lt.-Col. J. H. Pierce.
C.d Bowen.
Mr. J. Oliver.
Mrs. Nease and 4 children.
Mr. Prenderville and child.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur and child.
Col. W. A. Broome.
Capt. Jacob.
Capt. and Mrs. Prideaux and 4 children.
Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Noble and 3 children.
Mr. A. Hairsine.
Gen. E. L. Armstrong.
Rev. H. W. Crofton.
Mrs. T. Browne and 3 children.
Lt.-Col. Waddington.
Mr. R. Jackson.
Asst. Surg. Spence.
Lt. E. Lloyd.
Capt. C. L. Armstrong.
Asst. Surg. G. C. Ross.
Lt. Ross Thompson.
Mr. C. L. Weber.
Major Ellis.
Mrs. Hobart.
Col. E. W. Boudier.
Mr. Glew.
Mr. Butterfield.
Mr. R. King.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr. E. Fulton.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. A. Shakespear, C.S.
Col. M. Forde, R.A.
Mr. James Macalister.
Dr. D. W. Campbell.
Mr. Nusserwanjee P. Cama.
Mr. C. F. Farran.
Mr. J. B. Spalding.
Mr. W. H. Hopkins.

FOR MALTA.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson & infant.
Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and infant.

FOR SUEZ Mr. T. E. Owen.

THE DEATH OF JOHN STUART MILL.

A GREAT loss has been sustained, not by Great Britain alone, but by the world, in the death of Mr. Mill. He was a man apart from most other men by the wonderful strength and subtlety of his intellect. To him many men who are regarded as intellectual men owe this reputation to the philosopher who is now dead, for it was in the study of his strong and beautiful reasoning that they themselves grew strong. He stands next to Carlyle in his influence upon education in this century; we are not sure that as an educationist purely he does not stand above the rough Scotch giant. His books on political economy and logic have been standards in our Universities; and his essays on freedom and other subjects have been set before students as works whose beauty of thought, clearness of purpose, and depth of thought they should accept as models. He has exercised an immense influence over British politics for the last thirty years by his writings on questions of national economy, and land, labour, and capital. Mr. Mill was a supporter of the Woman's Rights movement, and his presence in the camp of the female agitators secured for it a respect which its opponents would gladly have exchanged for ridicule or scorn. Mr. Mill's public mistake was entering Parliament. Here he never shone; and here he did not make many friends. The reason is not far to seek. Parliament is not, after all, a body of men of supremely high intellectual training. Money and personal influence have as great a share in returning many a member to a seat in the House of Commons as any ability which he may possess. And Mr. Mill's mind could not assimilate with the mass of the mental organisations with which he saw himself surrounded; and incapable of sympathy with the majority of the Legislators, he had not, the tact to keep the fact from assuming disagreeable prominence. We need say no more about Mr. Mill, his influence being one which has operated upon the majority of intelligent men of the present generation, who have already made themselves acquainted with the chief features in the life of their teacher. From *Men of the Times* we take these few remarks upon his life and writings:—

Mill, John Stuart, son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and Examiner of Indian Correspondence in the East-India House), born in 1806, received a private education, obtained a clerkship in the East India House, and gradually rose until he succeeded, in 1856, to the post which his father had filled before him. He retired from that service on the transfer of the administration from the Company to Her Majesty's Government, in 1858, when he declined an offer made to him by Lord Stanley of a seat in Her Majesty's Indian Council. He is best known to the world as a political economist, and has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and was for some time sole proprietor of the *London and Westminster Review*. He has written "A System of Logic," published in 1843; "Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," in 1844; "Principles of Political Economy," in 1848; an essay "On Liberty," "Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical," and "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," in 1859; "Considerations on Representative Government," in 1861; "Utilitarianism," in 1862; "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," in 1865; "Inaugural Address, delivered to the University of St. Andrew," in 1867; "England and Ireland," in 1868; and "The Subjection of Women," in 1869. He was elected one of the members for Westminster at the general election in July, 1865, and acted with the advanced Liberals. At the general election in Dec., 1868, he lost his seat for Westminster. Mr. Mill was elected an Associate of the Belgian Academie Royale in 1870.

SIMLA GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Monday afternoon concerts, the first of which we had shortly expected to hear, have been put off to an indefinite date, owing to the unfortunate fact that there are so few singers to be found. But after all it would be rather unreasonable to expect otherwise, considering that people are still only coming up. The concerts do not generally commence till June, and there is no particular reason why they should be earlier than usual this year.

A romantic and touching exhibition took place a few days ago at Bishop Cotton's School. The boys presented the head master with a substantial token of their appreciation of his untiring efforts (by unlimited applications of the cane) to keep them in order during some years past. The senior boy making at the same time a speech, in which he stated, with tears in his eyes, that if their worthy tutor had not succeeded as well in his praiseworthy purpose as his energetic efforts deserved, it was at least not from any want of feeling on the part of the boys, as he (the senior boy) could testify for one (clutching the seat of his nether garments); and that for his part he would ever in after life, recall with a melancholy pleasure those reminiscences of his early youth, wherein his young ideas were instructed in the noble art of shooting—a pleasure not entirely unmingled with a lingering sensation of pain—a pleasure tinged, it may be, with a vain and foolish regret at the thoughtlessnes of those boyish days, which had never suggested to him the advisability of having his pantaloons made of thicker materials—a pleasure which had been so nobly expressed in the glowing lines of the poet, in that immortal passage where, soaring above earthy things on the wings of inspiration, he exclaims—

"*Verbum personale cum nominativo numero et persona*" &c., &c.

—a pleasure which, in short, he could only compare to the extreme satisfaction he now felt in presenting his revered tutor with—a patent egg-boiler! He had selected this article as being a gift peculiarly suited to the circumstances of the case, and admirably calculated to express the feelings of all present.

There were other presents, of course; but the egg-boiler stands pre-eminent as a symbol of attachment and respect. The head master replied by a touching speech, in which he confessed that the possession of a patent egg-boiler had been the dream of his youth, the fondest hope of his manhood, and the frail tie that yet bound his later years to the vanities of this world. He assured his affectionate pupils that they need have no groundless alarm on the score of his sparing the rod in future, for that as long as the rod itself held out he had no intention whatever of doing so. He concluded by giving the boys a holiday, which they graciously accepted.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* complains that the Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* made some unfair remarks on the late chaplain of the station. It indignantly denies the insinuation that Mr. Crofton was unpopular, and utterly annihilates the statement that he has published his sermons by the crushing announcement that they were not the sermons he preached in Simla, but some others that had no connection whatever with the station. In the first place the denouncer surely must have seen that the objectionable passages were written more in jest than earnest. If so, does it not seem a rather Quixotic proceeding to go thundering at them, like a bull at a gate, and in sober matter-of-fact manner rushing to take to pieces a fabulous structure, which, at the first touch, vanishes into thin air and

"Leaves not a wreck behind?"

But, granting that the statements were made "with aforethought," they were not altogether without foundation. It is well known that near the end of last season there appeared several letters in the papers grumbling at some act of injustice supposed to have been done by the minister in question, and though it was finally shown that the whole thing was a vile calumny, yet it was not until a great deal of ill-natured feeling had been excited against the reverend gentleman among people who are always ready to pick a quarrel with any one, not for the sake of any particular reason for malice, but simply from the love of quarreling for its own sake. Hence the statement of unpopularity. As to the other remark about the published sermons, where the *Civil and Military Gazette* triumphantly proclaims that they were not preached at Simla, perhaps he will allow me to ask him—Whoever supposed that they were? They might have been preached at Timbuctoo, or on the summit of the North Pole, for any difference that would thereby be made. The sentence in question merely makes a general statement that "he has published all his sermons in a collected form;" and says nothing whatever as to whether they were preached at Simla, the North Pole, Timbuctoo, or any where else. The fact of the matter is, that the *Civil and Military Gazette*, being hard up for something else to exercise its prowess upon, must needs pounce upon that unfortunate letter, not disdaining to win laurels for itself even at the expense of such small fry. We have no more cause for complaint as to scarcity of water—for we have had water above us, water below us, water on ever side of us, for a whole week without intermission. Those who were loudest in their complaints at the dry weather must now be in their glory. How delightful, as you sit at dinner, to look up at the ever widening circle of wet on the ceiling; to speculate on the exact moment when the drop of rain that forms the centre of it may be expected to deposit itself in your soup; how sweet to find that, after keeping you in an agony of suspense for full five minutes, it has suddenly changed its tactics and hit you on the tip of the nose or gone down the back of your neck instead. How charming to see the hail and rain as they dash against the rattling windows; to know that you cannot sir out, and must either give yourself up to *ennui*, or else make a desperate assault on the cold leg of mutton which your wife had fondly hoped to preserve for to-morrow's dinner.

In all these delights Simla is just now revelling.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 8TH MAY.

DARK heavy clouds commenced to gather from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about 5 there was a severe dust-storm, with a sprinkling of rain. Towards 6 the sky was cloudless, and there were strong westerly breezes.

The Political Agent, Mr. Peile, does not go to Joonaghur, owing to indisposition. He returns to-morrow from Gondul, and after a stay of a couple of days goes on to Ballacherry, and will remain there until the setting in of the rains, which does not appear to be far distant.

In one of your issues of last month a case in connection with one Vullee Mahomed, who is detained in the Nowanuggur Jail as a prisoner for nearly two years without a trial or charge framed against him, was very properly noticed. The Kamdar and his subordinates are of course responsible for the illegality and oppression brought to light; and whether the matter has attracted the attention of the Political authorities or not I am unaware, but several acts of gross injustice perpetrated by these people are being talked of, and on being made acquainted with authentic particulars I shall suitably notice the matter. I may, however, state that there appears to be a partial estrangement between H. H. the Jam and his son Kalooba, and that the Ministry are said to be adding fuel to the fire. The conduct, or rather misconduct, of the men composing the Ministry was some years ago specially brought to the notice of Government by Colonel Keatinge, and I believe severe animadversions were passed thereon by the Government, all of which I shortly notice as it should.

The heir-apparent of Joonaghur, who will shortly be married, will not, I hear, return to the Rajkoomar College to finish his studies.

Colonel Law, President of the Purdhan Court, will positively arrive by the end of this month, having left by the mail steamer of the 1st, so that the Purdhan Court will in all probability commence operations during the early part of next month.

The Thakore of Dhrole has, I hear, been fined in the sum of Rs. 500 for obstructing the arrest of a man that was in his train while at this station, and which I already noticed in one of my former communications.

THE QUERY TO POOL PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not say with confidence that I am right in my solution of the puzzling pool case which "White Ball" propounded, but I do say that "S. C. K." is *not* right in stating that yellow loses his life to white, unless he is *sure* that white was *not* played at. It is more than probable that white *was* played at, Yellow's error being not that of playing with his own proper ball on a *wrong* ball, but that of fancying his ball was red, and playing accordingly with it. Had he played with his *proper* ball on white, or any other ball than red, he would undoubtedly pay the life he lost for so doing to red. The present case, though, is different, and, as I said before, the chances are yellow, as Red *did*, play on white. If so "S. C. K.'s" reason fails for the answer he gives—who, then, was the player injured by Yellow's playing out of his turn and with a wrong ball? I still think Red is the true answer, but I should be glad to see the opinions of others on the matter under discussion.

7th May. JUNGLEE.

BALASINORE AND BEERCOOL ?—THE CALCUTTA SCARBOROUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IN this day's issue you tell us that Calcutta has discovered a Scarborough within a day's travel at a place called Balasinore, (Balasore ?) the discoverer of which gives the local papers enthusiastic and tantalizing descriptions of its sea baths and breezes. As there is nothing new under the sun I imagine that this is the same place as Beercool near Balasore of which so glowing a description is given in the following extract from a Calcutta paper styled *Hickey's Bengal Gazette* of the 27th May 1780. The style is peculiar, the official designations of the gentlemen savour of a former age, and the easy manner in which the young lady is advertised shews that the arrival of elegant and agreeable young ladies was then as rare as it is now common.

"We are informed since our last that the following persons of figure and consequence have arrived at Beercool for the benefit of their health and fish.

From Calcutta—Henry Grant Esq. and lady and Brother-in-law Major Camac, Captain Robinson of the Yellow, Doctor Allen lately returned from Europe. Simon Droze Esq. with his lady and son and heir, Miss Beroe an extremely elegrant and agreeable young lady.

From Midnapore.—John Peiaree Esq., Governor of that Province—Capt. Kilpatrick Bahadoor of the 31st Legion, Doctor Mari Physician of that place—James King Esq., the Hon'ble Commercial Agent in that quarter, and—Naylor Esq. the Hon'ble Company's Lawyer.

And we have the pleasure to assure the friends of the above hon. party and the Public in general, that they have received the most essential benefit from the salubrious air of that admirable spot, which, we doubt not, will make it the place of fashionable resort every ensuing season, it being proposed to erect convenient apartments for the reception of the nobility and gentry whose constitutions require such refreshments. The sea beach forms perhaps the finest road in the Universe for carriages &c., and is totally free from sharks and all other noxious animals except crabs."

The above discription agrees so closely with that of Balasinore (Balasore ?) that if the enthusiastic discoverer of the latter place can assure us that sharks do not perambulate its beach we shall be quite convinced that Beercool and Balasinore (Balasore ?) are one and the same place. At the same time we cannot help remarking the discrepancy between the opening and closing sentences of the above discription of Beercool, for, if sharks did not prowl about the beach for the purpose of feasting upon the people, it is not clear that visitors went there for the benefit of fish.

SENEX.

10th May 1873.

THE RELATIVE COST OF BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I have read a great deal about the vast saving of narrow Gauge Railways as compared with the medium gauge, I am not convinced on that score.

The arguments seem to be confined to one subject, viz., cost of construction. Although this is a very important consideration, still I don't consider it should be allowed to blind us to the fact that after the line is constructed it is important to all concerned that it should pay. I cannot see the saving in merely constructing a cheap line when it will cost a great deal more to work it afterwards. Supposing a man wished to lay out his money on household property, with the object of bringing him an income for life—would it not be cheaper to buy houses that would require very little labour to keep them in order, than houses that would require double the amount? I will endeavour to point out the superiority of the broad guage over the much talked off narrow or metre guage. I grant that in construction the narrow guage is the cheaper; but how about the expenses of working it afterwards? One train that our Locomotives take on the broad gauge would have to be divided into three on the metre guage. Now three trains would represent three times the number of vehicles, and three times the amount of wear and tear to the trains and to the Permanent Way, Perhaps some will say the Engines are lighter. Granted. But so are the rails, and they will have three times the amount of Traffic travelling over them to take the same load as one train over the broad guage. Besides, the Locomotives and train would represent a good deal more dead weight than one broad guage train.

But this is not the most important point for consideration; we must next look to the working expenses. Say for arguments sake, that a certain narrow guage line has plenty of traffic. I should like to know how that line can possibly be made to pay, when to work traffic equal to one broad gauge train, it will require three engines, quite double the amount of fuel; besides three sets of engine-drivers, firemen; three times the amount of grease and oil, and so on? Perhaps some may argue, "But see how slow the narrow gauge trains travel, and the weight of the rolling stock is very much less in proportion to that of the broad guage, so that friction will be less." This would be very true, providing the vehicles were as large as broad guage instead of being very little over half the size, in consequence of which the narrow guage trains only travelling half the speed of the broad would still have the same amount of friction, and require an equal amount of lubrication. Not only this, but see the large amount of rolling stock that will be required to work a narrow guage line with a brisk traffic. One thing seems clear to me, that no matter how much traffic there may be on a narrow guage line, the cost of working this traffic will leave a very poor dividend, let the line have been constructed ever so cheap.

A. E. A.

6th April 1873.

THE CHARGE AT MATHERAN HOTELS FOR BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Soap," in your paper of to-day asks for the definition of "board and lodging at the Chowk hotel." Baths are charged extra, as water has to be brought from a long distance. Chowk hotel has been charging for baths for the last five years, and no one has objected to this up to this time.

As for Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee not charging for a bath, that simply is because water can easily be had in Bombay. However, Mr. Pallonjee charges extra for ice, which is also looked upon as a necessity, and "Soap" may be able to explain why he does not grumble at that. I am sure if you asked Mr. Pallonjee if he charged for ice, he would not say "God bless you, no Sir" to that. BATH.

Malabar Hill, 10th May 1873.

DIFFERENCE OF RATES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—By the Time and Fare Tables published in the "Travellers' Guide," I find that a *Second Class* railway journey on this side of India costs Rs. 8-8, for a distance of 160 miles, whilst on the Madras railway an equal distance can be traversed (*2nd class*) for Rs. 4.-4.—just half the amount, why should this be so?

It would hardly be believed, that there is quite as great a difference between the charges of our two local railways on any one account; take for instance the item of landing charges. The rates paid by the two railways stand as follow:—

The G. I. P. Railway pays Rs. 1-6-0 per ton.
The B. B. and C. I. Railway rates are Rs. 0-14-0 per ton.

These are facts which speak for themselves, and if there were any necessity for it, I could quote many others. CRITIC.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The Annual Fair at Sumbhoo Mahadevie at Worlee commences this evening.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—Sir Bartle Frere, with Colonel Lewis Pelly and Major Smith, paid a visit to Dr. Bhau Daji on Saturday last.

MR. NANA MOROJEE.—We understand that Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate of Police, has applied for three months privilege leave.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.—We learn that the rules for the conduct of business of the new Town Council are shortly to be issued for the information of the public.

THEFT.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, one Gopal Bhickajee was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a coat belonging to one Rama Mahadoo.

A LOST CHILD.—A Hindoo named Hurry Baloo reported to the police that his son, aged about five years, had strayed away, and has not since been seen; he wore at the time a small silver chain.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Heera Bhoola was charged with assaulting a man named Purshotum Nana. He was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—On Friday afternoon, H. E. Sir Bartle Frere visited the Fort Mansion of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and also the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, in company with the Parsee Baronet.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Edwards, a seaman of the ship Iron Cross, was charged on Saturday before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight rigorous imprisonment.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—The *Akbari Soudagur* is glad to observe that the Director of Public Instruction has turned his attention to the question of Industrial Education, and Government has promised him a hearty support in carrying out any good scheme he may propose for practically solving this important question.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Alexander Williamson and John Edwards, Europeans, were on Saturday, charged before the Senior Magistrate, with being Vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT HANSOTE.—It is stated, that the other day a gang of armed thieves entered the Koorug village, Hansote talooka, of the Broach Collectorate, and stole property worth about Rs 25,000, belonging to several parties. Eighteen of the offenders have been arrested by Mr. Hycoop, Inspector of Police at Broach.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Murriam, woman, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault on Jumalbee, woman. The magistrate considered, that the charge was vexatious and groundless, and therefore fined the complainant Rs. 10, which was ordered to be paid to defendant as compensation.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE NOWANUGGUR STATE.—Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Broacha, for some time tutor to the adopted son of H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, has been appointed Sir Nyayadhis or Chief Justice of the Nowanuggur State. Mr. Framjee is a gentleman of great experience and independence, and a Kattywar correspondent states that the appointment has given great satisfaction to the people of Nowanuggur.

A SUIT BETWEEN BORAHS.—At the Small Causes Court on Friday last, before Mr. Spencer, Lookmanjee Sullemanjee sued Alibhoy Babujee and other Borahs to recover the sum of Rs. 500, which he had lent to them, at interest, on a promissory note. Mr. Nusserwanjee pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, barrister-at-law, for the defendants. Upon the evidence adduced, the court gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 500, with interest and costs.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.—On Friday last, at the Small Causes Court, a suit brought by Hajee Sallay Mahomed against Adum Hajee Somar and others was heard before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge. It was brought to recover Rs. 635, money lent by plaintiff for the use, and at the request of the defendants. After some discussion, the case was, with the consent of both parties, referred to arbitration. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Skipsey for the defendants.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Mussulman, named Umrao Khodabux, a noted thief, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, with stealing copper pots belonging to Eswada, woman. He was also charged by one Hajee Chungla with stealing a quantity of brass. The same man was also charged with stealing a turban belonging to Posance, woman. He was convicted on all the charges. For the first offence, he was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and for the other to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution Dhobee Talao, was 5,382. Of these 1,446 were new admissions, consisting of 526 Hindoos, 480 Parsees, 330 Musulmans, 101 Christians, and 9 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 206·99. The following prevailing diseases were registered viz:—Intermittent and Remittent fevers 437; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery 301; diseases of the air passages 183; whooping cough 25; catarrh 4, mumps 2; typhoid fever 1; cholera 1; chicken-pox 1.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION THROUGH THE POLICE COURT.—A Marwaree named Hunmut Toolsajee, having charged a number of men with giving false evidence in a Judicial Proceeding, was brought up before the Senior Magistrate of Police last week, to show cause why he should not proceed with his case. The Marwaree showed no cause whatever. The Magistrate said he believed that the proceeding was one instituted for the purpose of extorting money, and he added that he did not intend the Police Court to be used for such a purpose. He said that although he could not refuse to entertain complaints of this nature, he looked upon them with great suspicion, unless instituted by the Public Prosecutor, or suggested by a Judge of the High Court, or a brother Magistrate, or a Judge of the Small Cause Court. The Marwaree was fined fifty rupees by way of costs, which were given to the accused, against whom the Marwaree was not able to establish any case.

SHOOTING MATCH AT POONA—68TH L.I. VERSUS 83RD REGIMENT.—This match was decided on Thursday last, at the Wanowrie range. Lieutenant Tyndall, Lieutenant Foulton, Sergeants McConville and Bethell, and six privates represented the L.I., while Lieut.-Colonel Brown (Commanding) Captain Wyndham, Serjeants Sharrock and Murtagh, and six privates represented the "Country of Dublin." Firing commenced at six o'clock precisely, at 200 yards. A better "shooting morning" there could not have been. Twenty-one rounds per man, seven rounds at 200, seven at 400, and seven at 600 yards, had been agreed upon. The 68th had a slight advantage, having 8 companies from which to choose their men, while the 83rd had but 2 companies. The firing went on with great spirit on either side, Lieutenant Tyndall, "topping" the Light Infantry Register Sheet with the splendid score of 74, and Lieut.-Colonel Brown heading the 83rd sheet with 68. After a well contested match, the 68th proved themselves the victors.

VISIT OF SIR BARTLE FRERE TO THE BOMBAY MARKETS.

NOT the least pleasing remembrance which Sir Bartle Frere will have of his revisit to this country will be the hearty welcome accorded to him by all classes of the community. Particularly gratifying to him must have been the ovation given by his humble Mahrathee friends on Friday last, when he visited the Arthur Crawford Markets. His Excellency's intention to inspect the markets was not known until late that day, but on its coming to the ears of the dealers they determined, instead of going home at the usual hour, to wait his arrival, and give him such a welcome as their humble means permitted. The stalls in the flower market were speedily denuded of their contents, and in a wonderfully brief space of time all the stalls in the fruit and flower markets were festooned with wreaths of mogra flower, the fragrance of which made the air quite heavy.

The distinguished visitor—who was accompanied by by his staff, Colonel Pelly, Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart,—arrived at half past 6 o'clock, and on leaving Sir Jamsetjee's carriage he was received with hearty cheering by the assembled crowd. And Sir Bartle was no doubt struck by the rapid progress which the native inhabitants of Bombay are making in the British accomplishment of cheering. For ourselves, our recollection was carried back at the moment to a day in January 1867, when the temporary market on the Esplanade was inaugurated by a flower show. On that occasion His Excellency's visit to the show constituted the opening of the market. A warm welcome was given him, but the cheers were very feeble compared with those we heard on Friday. The people were only learning to cheer then. However, to return to our subject. At the entrance to the market Sir Bartle was received by Mr. W. G. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Howlett, Health Officer, Mr. R. G. Walton, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of the Markets. Having made the tour of the fruit, flower, vegetable, general, fish, beef and mutton markets, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself to Mr. Pedder as exceedingly pleased, Sir Bartle returned to the entrance gates, where one of the leading Mahratta dealers invested him with the collar of the order of mogra flowers, and presented him with a nosegay—another bouquet about two feet in diameter being placed in the carriage. His Excellency then drove off amid renewed cheers from the market people, who evinced much gratification at this visit from one who in former days was so long regarded as their *ma bap*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed on Saturday last for Cutch with a general cargo and ninety five-deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SUZANNE, 309 tons, Captain O. Descampe, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux via the Malabar Coast with 51 bales of cotton and a general cargo.

THE S. S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain G. Jourdine, sailed on the 10th instant for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and twenty-one deck passengers for different ports.

THE SHIP ALPINE, 1,164 tons, Captain L. F. Lender arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (December 11th) with a cargo of 1,415 tons coals, and Mr. John Huddleston as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1,287 tons, Captain G. Yeo, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,465 bales of cotton, 100 bales wool, 1,160 cwts. linseed, 600 cwts. myrabollams, 277 cwts. coir yarn, and 196½ cwts. hemp.

THE RUBATTINO LINE.—Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s steamer Arabia, which left Bombay on the 1st, passed Aden on the 8th on her homewad voyage. Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s steamer India, which is advertised to sail on the 1st June next, left Aden for Bombay on the 10th at daybreak.

THE S. S. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Goa (May 7th) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. F. De Carvalho, and two hundred and twenty six deck passengers from different ports. She sailed the same day for the same ports with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.'S S. S. CALYPSO, 1,089 tons, Captain C. Grassi, sailed on Saturday last, for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—6,711 bales cotton and 51 packages coffee for Trieste; 500 bales cotton for Venice. She carried the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr. C. J. Spencer, Mr. J. Behrendt, Mr. W. Kruger, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams, Rev. J. Mack, Mrs. Mack and four children and ayah, and Mr. A. Pfaff. For Suez—Mr. W. Hall and Mr. C. A. Botrelle. For Suez—Mr. H. Bluntschli and Mr. Stephani.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.		MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.	
H. M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	IN.	FT.
11 35 m	6	4	Monday..... 12	5 3 m	7	1
11 15 a	6	9		5 33 a	3	10
0 12 m	6	9	Tuesday..... 13	5 35 m	7	9
11 46 a	4	9		6 7 a	3	7
.....	.....		Wednesday ... 14	6 8 m	8	4
0 59 a	6	11		6 46 a	3	3
0 22 m	4	6	Thursday 15	6 45 m	8	1
1 29 a	6	8		7 25 a	2	10
1 1 m	4	2	Friday 16	7 25 m	7	8
2 12 a	6	2		8 12 a	2	6
1 49 m	3	6	Saturday 17	8 14 m	6	7
3 5 a	5	5		8 a	3	1
2 45 m	2	8	Sunday 18	9 9 m	5	5
4 3 a	4	8		10 18 a	2	0

Moon—Full, 12th, 4h. 8m. P.M.

MR. AND MRS. HALL.

ON Friday night a first-rate house welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Hall to the Bombay stage. The first piece which they played was "Snapping Turtles,"—a play of peculiar silliness, designed for the special purpose of affording actors an opportunity of showing their "versatility" at the expense of the patience and wits of an audience. Why an actor should suppose that to spectators it is peculiarly delightful to watch him rush off the stage as a man and come on again as a woman, and rush off again with his silks, and reappear in mole-skins—to play tricks, in fact, with characters, just as the musician at the Apollo Bunder does with his six instruments, who is admired by natives and some Europeans for his cleverness in working the reed at his mouth, the drum at his back, and the hurdy-gurdy in front, all at the same time—it is not very easy to understand; because the cleverness is merely of a showy description, and is appreciated about as much as the bore is who does juggling at a private party. "Snapping Turtles" dragged unmistakably, and it says much for Mr. and Mrs. Hall that amid so much fun-forcing they succeeded in preserving the temper of the audience. Of the three characters assumed by Mr. Hall "Arabella Diaway" was the best; and of Mrs Hall's three, "Fipkins Yaw

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The results of the higher education in India are nowhere so remarkable as in the history of the Calcutta Medical College and Fever Hospital. At the closing ceremonial of the 38th session in the University Hall on Saturday, Dr. D. B. Smith, the Principal, stated the number of students at 1,226, and patients annually relieved at upwards of 41,000. Last year nearly 900 "subjects" were made use of in practical anatomy. Since the leading Hindoos and Mussulmans petitioned Lord W. Bentinck against its superseding the classes which studied the Hindoo and Arabic works on the theory of medicine, the College staff has grown from two assistant surgeons to 12 European and 6 native professors, and has turned out 436 sub-assistant surgeons and 1,161 native doctors. Since Lord Dalhousie opened the hospital twenty years ago it has relieved or cured some 800,000 human beings, chiefly natives. The chairman, who delivered the closing address of the session, pointed to these and similar results, and asked why, when Medicine and Law afford so honourable and lucrative a career, the crowded and needy graduates of the Faculty of Arts do not find an outlet for their energies in "adventure" schools and colleges. He urged the wealthy native community of Calcutta, who had already done so much for the Native Hospital, to stock and endow the College library. He expressed the hope that, in the spirit of Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie, the Governments of India and Bengal would give the College and Hospital a local habitation worthy of their striking success and their annually extending services to suffering humanity.—*Friend of India.*

ZANZIBAR NEWS.

Sultan Ahmed died from small-pox about the end of February last. He was known as the Moenia M'ku (the Great Lord) or M'falme (King), and was the Sultan of the natives of the Zanzibar Island, called the "Wahadema."

The late Moenia M'ku possessed no real power, but his father, in the time of Syud Saeed and Syud Majid exercised very considerable influence in the administration of internal matters among his people.

To Syud Saeed the former Moenia M'ku paid a yearly tribute of dlrs. 10,000, supposed to be at the rate of dlrs. 1 for each adult Wahadima. In the last year of Syud Majid's reign the tribute was reduced to dlrs. 5,000 owing to the decrease of the Wahadima population.

After the accession of Syud Burgash the whole power of the Native Sultan, then a youth, was broken, the subsidy and forced labor which was given to the State abolished, and the Wahadima assimilated with Natives of other descent, all being placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Sultan and his Kathis.

By the death of the late holder of the title the family of the Moenia M'ku became extinct.

THE NATIVE ARMY AND STAFF CORPS.

We hear that heavy indents are being made on the Military Department with a view to collecting the papers required for a general investigation into the state of the Native Army and Staff Corps. According to one calculation, which we have seen, the charge for Colonel's allowances will have risen to £385,000 in ten years; according to another, to £437,000 by the end of 1885. There are actuarian considerations involved in such estimates, upon which only a professional accountant can decide; but the position has become so serious that the Government has decided to take up the whole question, and papers are being collected accordingly. The worst of it is that this extravagant outlay for the retirements of a brief period of eleven to thirteen years does not in the least degree tend to allay the discontent of the general body of officers. While the existing rules almost compel a senior officer to remain in India for his 38 years' pension they practically shelve him during the last third of his service. We have seen a statement which shows that there are now 240 officers unemployed, and many a faithful servant of the State has learned to look forward with apprehension to his Lieutenant Colonelcy, lest he, too should find himself on the list of outcastes.—*Englishman.*

"THEY TIED FIG LEAVES TOGETHER AND MADE THEMSELVES GIRDLES."

Although we have held the country since the beginning of the century there is still a clan of leaf-clad mountaineers in Orissa to whom these words of the early Hebrew Scriptures may be correctly applied. The most charming of the narratives in Colonel Dalton's "Ethnology of Bengal," and the most touching of the photographs with which that work is illustrated, describe the Juangs, a race of whom it is said that "they are living illustrations of the progress of mankind almost from the stone age to the confines of modern civilisation." In the hills of Keonjhur one of the tributary estates to the south of Cuttack, is the village of Gonasika, whence there issues from two holes in a rock, compared to the nostrils of a cow, the waters of the Byturnee, the Hindoo Styx. Here the Juangs, who inhabit many other settlements in Keonjhur and the neighbouring estate of Dhekanal, declare that they originally sprang into being, veritable autochthones, the first, though by no means the fathers, of all mankind. Some three thousand in number they have no traditions which affiliate them with other tribes, but their language betrays the secret of which they themselves were ignorant till Colonel Dalton pointed it out to them—they are allied with the Hos and Santals. Their river they declare to be older than the Ganges. Their solitary tradition tells of the time, "very long ago," when nine hundred Juangs left the ancestral stream for Dhekanal and the now dominant race of Bhooiyas took their place. How primitive they are may be imagined from the fact that they have no knowledge of metals and no word for iron. Till foreigners came they used only such stone implements as are occasionally found *in situ*; although they have lost the art of stone-cutting they have no smiths nor smelters of iron. Nor can they spin, or weave, or produce the simplest potter's vessel. Had they always been left to themselves, instead of presenting a dream of the stone age, they would have manifested its reality. So, too, they would probably have been still nomadic in their habits. As it is foreign influences are causing them to pass through a transition to something higher though as yet, by no means purer. They live in villages only during a part of the year, and are fond of pitching their huts in the midst of the isolated patches of cultivation. To make a soil they girdle the trees, burn the dry timber and sow in the ashes broadcast a little early rice, Indian corn, pulse, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, ginger and red pepper. The Juang huts are described as the smallest that human beings ever deliberately constructed as dwellings. In a space six feet by eight, so low that no corpulent person could enter, the father of the family and all the females takes up one compartment, while the other is the storeroom. The boys of each village have a joint dormitory of some pretensions, erected at its entrance. There, too, guests and travellers are received, and the musical instruments are kept. The wants of this people are few, for they pay rent to the Raja in the form of service, and they use no clothes save the scanty but beautiful attire which the forest supplies. They require money only for drink; they must buy that for, unlike all the Kolos, they can neither brew nor distil. Their food ranges from the offal of the jungle, which they discover by animal instinct—the mice, rats, monkeys, tigers, bears, snakes and frogs—and the spontaneous forest produce, to the crops which they themselves raised. When driven to it by their Bhooiya masters they use the bow and arrow, but their own weapon of offence is a sling made of cord and "pebbles from the brook."—*Friend of India.*

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on April 15, at the Bankinghouse, 65, Old Broadstreet; Mr. Geo. G. Nicol in the chair.

The report stated that the profit of the year, after deducting charges, amounted to £167,496 6s. 11d., out of which, a dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, had been paid for the half-year ended the 30th June last. A dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of 4 per cent., was now declared, making for the whole year, a dividend of 6 per cent., the remainder of the profit being appropriated towards meeting the losses, which the bank had sustained. The bank's claims of Gledstanes and Co., as well as the ordinary bad debts of the year, which were very small, had been provided for. The larger portion of the amount written off, went towards meeting a heavy loss of £90,000 incurred at Singapore, through a fraud committed by the representative of a firm, with which the bank had had extensive dealings for many years past, and under such grave circumstances, as had left the directors no alternative, but the summary dismissal of the manager at that branch. The branch was again in efficient working condition. A branch had been opened at Batavia, and its progress during the short period, it had been at work justified the directors in anticipating favourable results in the future. The failures which had occurred in the India and China trade since 1st January would entail on the bank little, if any loss.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, remarked, that he had been eighteen years connected with the bank as a director, and he regretted to say, that he had never been placed in a more unpleasant position than that he at present occupied. In a bank of this kind they must make up their minds to meet with certain losses; but such an exceptionally heavy loss, as that which the bank had sustained through the fraud committed at Singapore, was so totally unexpected that it had been a source of the greatest grief and distress to the directors. The firm through which they met this fearful loss was a Jewish firm, trading as Joshua Brothers in opium. They had been in existence in Singapore since 1857, and had been extensive customers of the bank, with the exception of two years, 1868 and 1869, when, for reasons which then existed, the directors were unwilling to do much with this class of business. The account was, however, a valuable one, and had proved beneficial to the bank in various ways, both directly and indirectly. The firm in those years was conducted by Mr. Joshua, the elder brother, who retired some years since to reside in Damascus, but retaining his interest in the concern. Since then the firm has been conducted by a nephew of this man, and it would seem that the business was carried on by him in a very wild and reckless manner. To show, that the directors were alive to the danger of this account, he might mention that in January, 1872, and subsequently, they advised their manager at Singapore, Mr. Short, that the advances to Joshua were too heavy; asked for an explanation respecting an over-draft to him, and took, in fact, every precaution with a view to the account being properly and safely conducted. The instructions, too, of their inspector, Mr. Jackson, were clear and explicit. They were that the advances were not to exceed 75,000 dols., or about £19,000, and that Mr. Short was to examine the opium for himself. Both these instructions, as well as the injunctions sent out from home, Mr. Short seemed to have totally disregarded, so that when the catastrophe occurred the 650 chests of opium, for which the bank held receipts, and which it debited against Joshua Brothers, were discovered to have been abstracted, and shipped, or transferred to other people. No person could have acted throughout this business with greater vigilance and attention to their interests than the inspector. This he felt bound to say, because in a certain paper, a most unwarrantable attack, as the directors thought, had been made upon that officer; and had it not been found necessary to place Mr Jackson in temporary charge of the Shanghai branch, this disaster might possibly have been averted. The directors were taking proceedings against the head of the firm, and they had every reason to expect, that a portion of the loss would be recovered. That the elder Mr. Joshua was a man of wealth, there could be little doubt, since he had expended £30,000 in building a house at Damascus, and he was known to have taken with him from Singapore diamonds of the value of £20,000. There was little in the accounts to call for notice. The liabilities and assets were much about the same as they were last year, and there was an increase in the expenses of the bank of between £7000 and £8000, as compared with those of the previous year, caused partly by the establishment of a branch at Batavia. The realisation of the various assets of Gledstanes and Co., had not yet been finally completed, but it would be in a slight degree more favourable than the directors had anticipated. There was nothing in the current business of the bank other than that which gave them good hope of a fair and satisfactory return. The directors were fully alive to the present unsatisfactory condition of the India and China trade, and they had taken such precautions that, come what might, they believed their bank would be safe.

A shareholder thought the directors deserved great praise for the marvellous prudence, which they had exhibited during the past year.

After a few remarks from Dr. Thom,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, remarking, that for the future they would have an inspector whose sole duty it should be to keep constantly moving about from one branch to another. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Richardson seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Some routine business was then transacted, after which a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and the proceedings terminated.—*Home News.*

KHIVA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In the Notes on Khiva, which Sir Henry Rawlinson read before the Royal Geographical Society, and of what I see a report in *The Times* I find the learned President of the aforesaid society somewhat astonished at my statement as to the number of 20,000 soldiers at which I valued the military force of Khiva, arguing, as he does, from the number of 500,000 the estimates of the whole population of Khiva. "The absolute want of any census, not only in Khiva, but even in the most civilized Oriental State, is certainly much in the way of an accurate and precise knowledge in this regard; but judging from my personal experiences along the whole of the Khanate, I am inclined to believe that the Oezbegs, Yomuts, Tchaudors, Karakalpaks, and Kazaks, who show allegiance to the Khan of Khiva, are certainly above one million, including the Sarts and Persian slaves, who do not belong to the ruling party of the country.

Such being the probable number of the population, the 20,000 soldiers I am speaking of will not be found exaggerated. But I go still further, and, admitting the number of inhabitants adopted by Sir Henry Rawlinson, I still believe that even then 20,000 horsemen could be brought easily into the field against an invading enemy. Let us look to the details. Among the political districts of the Khanate of Khiva there are the following, noted for the quantity of *nokers* (soldiers) they are able to bring under arms:—The Beg of Hezaresp can rank under his standard 2,000 men; the Beg of Kungrat 3,000, including the auxiliary forces of Karakalpaks, but not of the Kazaks; the Beg of Djagatai, 3,000; the Begs of Yilali, Gazavat, Kiptchak, Khodjaili, and Gorlen an equal number, which would make 15,000, and adding to this the retinue the Khan himself is accustomed to bring into war my valuation will not be styled a too hazarded one. In the event of a war breaking out in Khiva the Khan sends a call to his sipahis—viz., governors and high officers,—who are under the obligation to collect all available hands of their district by allotting to each *khaeli* (farm) one, two, or three men sometimes double the number according to the necessity. It is very true that these men, mostly in bad equipment, and with still worse arms, more resemble a rabble than an army, and that they will be as feeble an enemy for the Russians as most of the Central Asiatics have proved hitherto. If you have witnessed the highly amusing scene of a shooting Oezbeg, you may understand why *one* Russian can fight *fifty* Tartars without the slightest difficulty. The Oezbeg, with the old-fashioned matchlock gun—and this is the weapon of the majority—will never fire his arm while in saddle. He must before all dismount, and after having found a fair level ground, he betakes himself to fasten the forklike *lafette* (gun carriage), and then he begins to aim. When the latter object is obtained he will have to light the occasionally wet match, no easy matter indeed, and then only you will find him meddling with the powder-pan a good while, until the explosion occurs, carrying the ball Heaven knows whither, at any rate, not in the direction the marksman desired. If you now compare the time needed by an Oezbeg with the speed of an European breechloader, the seemingly incredible superiority of a Russian soldier over his Tartar adversary will be easily conceived. Similar is the condition of Khivan artillery, consisting of scarcely more than 25 guns, without the necessary carriages, and served mostly by Persian slaves, who will run away at the first encounter. If you add to this 1,000 Serbazes, or regular infantry, drilled likewise by Persian slaves, you will have an approximate idea of the army the Khan of Khiva can dispose of.

With this, of course must be reckoned, the auxiliary troops out of the ranks of the Turcomans, who surround almost entirely the Khanate of Khiva, and who will certainly not remain neutral in the present contest. Before all I must remark that Sir Henry is mistaken in attributing to the Turcomans a common origin with the Oezbegs. As may be seen from my recently published History of Bokhara, the Oezbegs, an agglomerate race came forward only about the end of the 15th century during the decline of the Timurides, while the Turcomans, as a distinctly separate race, have played already a prominent part during the righ of Timur and of Sandjar the Seldjukide—nay the Sarik and Salor have even been existing during the Arab invasion of Transoxania; such, at least, is our information from the earliest and reliable Arab historiographers.

Turning now to the interesting point whether they can be made use of on behalf of Khiva, I must in the main point agree with Sir Henry, that they are ruthless robbers and manstealers, and as such utterly unreliable. In viewing the fanatical bearing of their influential Mollahs, one might believe that they will fight the Kaffir (infidel) enemy with the utmost resistance, but there is not much probability of such a case. While the Tchaudors, as inveterate enemies of Khiva, will certainly keep aloof, one part of the Yomut will espouse the cause of the Khan. Equally divided will be Tekkes, the most warlike and numerous of all the Turcomans. Those around Akhal have shown always a sympathy towards Khiva, but those of Mero will partially rejoice at the trouble given to the old enemy, and may try occasionally an inroad to the environs of Hezaresp. Assuming, therefore, that the Turcomans will not be utilized by Khiva, it would be preposterous to think that the invading Russians will profit by these nomads. A few graybeards may be won over as guides, but the bulk of the nation will not at all follow them; on the contrary, they will form numerous Alamans (predatory companies) and harass the Russian columns on the march in a most sensible way.

From the foregoing you will see that the Turcomans, instead of being useful to any party, may become a trouble for both belligerents. Momentarily they will retard the progress of Russia, but I would not call them a standing hindrance to the schemes of the northern colossus. As soon as Russia shall have occupied Khiva—I doubted from the beginning her withdrawing from it—she will not fail to find the proper means for securing one tribe or the other, and particularly for opening a safe route to the southern Khorasan, just as she succeeded in opening a communication some 60 years before from Southern Siberia to the bank of the Jaxartes across the steppes of the Karaka. It is to support such a plan that various fortified positions on the eastern shore of the Caspian, as well as in the desert, have been aspired to and called into life—and not for the sake of a campaign against Khiva as generally believed, and as Sir Henry too assumes. It being universally acknowledged that the subjugation of Khiva will not at all strain the strength of Russia, I really wonder how Sir Henry would find the continual retention of that country so fraught with dangers and difficulties. It is true Khiva is surrounded in all four sides by inhospitable, dreary deserts; but is the valley of the Upper Jaxartes less so, and do we know what lines of wells have been dug or what forts erected to protect the march from the Emba to Aibogur? Disregarding entirely the loss of prestige so fatal in dealing with Orientals, I do not see the reason of Russia evacuating Khiva. I am very far from subscribing what Sir Henry says about the impoverished state of the country and about the difficulty of obtaining a population for agriculture. Khiva is noted among all the Khanates for its fertility and for the wealth of its inhabitants, whose luxury in dress and in food is unequalled in all Turkistan. It may be said that Khiva, having more warlike elements than Bokhara and Khokand, will offer a longer and a more obstinate resistance, but we must not forget on the other side that the trading population of the country, here mostly Oezbeg, have been often in Russia, and able to appreciate the blessings of a peaceful rule, they will greatly contribute to mitigate the hatred. In Yenghi Uergendj alone I know five merchants who speak Russian fluently. In Kungrat and in Gorlen you may also find some; and the dangers which will beset the way of a conqueror are by no means greater than in the aforesaid Khanates.

Summing up all I have said in my somewhat lengthy letter, I will conclude with the expression of my firm belief that the whole Russian campaign against Khiva, far from being of a similar nature to the British Expedition to Abyssinia, or in the service of strictly commercial and international interest, can be nothing else than an effort to fill up the gap in the Russian Central Asia conquests—a gap which may have become injurious to the real line of Russian policy from Tchekishlar along the skirts of the Persian mountains to Khorasan.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY.

Pesth (University), March 29.

A Clergyman told Wendell Phillips that, if his business in life was to save the negroes, he ought to go South, where they were, and do it. "That is worth thinking of," replied Phillips; "and what is your business in life?" "To save men from hell," replied the minister. "Then go there and attend to your business," rejoined Phillips.

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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill,
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

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Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA— Rs. 36
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PORTS— Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
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NUITS— Rs. 26
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STEIN WEIN in Bockebeutel— Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
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SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
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BUCELLAS.

A delicate and light Wine	1 0

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A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8

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Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0

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Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
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